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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/757,437	01/15/2004	Ram M. Shamanna	200309954-1	4103

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EXAMINER

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, MELUR

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2614

DATE MAILED: 04/12/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/757,437	Applicant(s) SHAMANNA, RAM M.	
	Examiner Melur Ramakrishnaiah	Art Unit 2614	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1-2, 5-8, 9-12, 15, 17-19, 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jampolsky et al. (US PAT:6,625,437, hereinafter Jampolsky) in view of Miller et al. (US2003/0046557 A1, filed 9-6-2002, hereinafter Miller) and Mattila et al. (US2004/0132465A1, filed 11-6-2203, hereinafter Mattila).

Regarding claim 1, Jampolsky discloses a method for locating a mobile telephone handset using a web browser, the method comprising: enabling a user to register one or more mobile handsets (for example 34/36, fig. 1) with a location finder service wherein user can track only one or more mobile handsets that are registered (Note: this registration of one or mobile handsets is implicit as user fills in HTML template to monitor location of the mobile handsets: col. 6 lines 17-23), providing an interface (64, fig. 1) for a user to connect to a location finder service and enter a telephone number of a mobile handset (34/36, fig. 1) to be tracked, wherein user connects to the location finder service using a web browser on a computer, passing the telephone number to a position determination system (24, fig. 1), determining the location of the mobile handset with the telephone number, and displaying the location of the mobile handset on a display device of the computer (64, fig. 1, col. 5, line 47 – col. 7, line 43).

Regarding claim 9, Jampolsky discloses a system for locating a mobile telephone handset using a web browser, comprising: an interface (64, fig. 1) that enables a user to connect to a location finder service and enter a telephone number of a mobile handset (34/36, fig. 1) to be tracked, wherein user registers, in advance, one or more mobile handsets (for example 34/36, fig. 1) with location finder service and wherein the user can track one or more handsets that are registered by logging on to the location finder service (fig. 1) using a web browser on a computer (Note: this registration of one or mobile handsets is implicit as user fills in HTML template to monitor location of the mobile handsets: col. 6 lines 17-23), a position determination system operably connected to the interface, the position determination system (24, fig. 1) interacting with a mobile switching center (20, fig. 1) to determine the location of the mobile handset associated with the telephone number, a display device that displays the location of the mobile handset on the computer (col. 4, line 21 – col. 5, line 44).

Regarding claim 20, Jampolsky discloses a computer readable medium providing instructions for locating a mobile telephone handset using a web browser, the instructions comprising: enabling a user to register one or more mobile handsets (for example 34/36, fig. 1) with a location finder service wherein user can track only one or more mobile handsets that are registered (Note: this registration of one or mobile handsets is implicit as user fills in HTML template to monitor location of the mobile handsets: col. 6 lines 17-23), providing an interface in (64, fig. 1) to connect to a location finder service (fig. 1) and enter a telephone number of a mobile handset (34/36, fig. 1) to be tracked, wherein the user connects to the location finder service using a web

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browser on a computer (64, fig. 1), passing the telephone number to a position determination system (24, fig. 1), determining a location of the mobile handset associated with the telephone number, and displaying the location of the mobile handset on a display device of the computer (64, fig. 1, col. 5, line 47 – col. 7, line 43).

Jampolsky differs from claims 1, 7, 9, 17, and 20 in that he does not explicitly teach the following: logging on and authenticating the user; registering as part of account for location services and paying flat monthly fee.

However, Miller discloses multipurpose networked data communications which teaches the following: logging on and authenticating the user (fig. 3, paragraphs: 0109-0112); Mattila discloses method, terminal, device and system allowing for handling location services independently from a cellular communication system which teaches the following: registering as part of account for location services (this is implied in as much as the reference teaches billing for location services (paragraph: 0010).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify Jampolsky's to provide for the following: logging on and authenticating the user as this arrangement would provide means to control access to the services provided by communication system as is well known in the art; registering as part of account for location services and paying flat monthly fee as this would enable the provider to account for services rendered to users of location services as taught by Mattila.

Regarding claims 2, 5-8, 10-12, 15, 17-18, 19, Jampolsky further teaches the following: determining step comprises accepting messages from the mobile handset

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through signaling system 7 (SS7) networks, determining geosynchronous satellites with mobile handset communications (this is implied in as much as the reference teaches location information from GPS (col. 4 lines 58-63), calculating position of a global positioning system (GPS) –enabled mobile handset is based on satellite timing signals (col. 4 lines 58-63), enabling the user to track a mobile handset that is registered (Note: this registration of one or mobile handsets is implicit as user fills in HTML template to monitor location of the mobile handsets: col. 6 lines 17-23), to track the mobile handset by paying fee (this is implicit in as much as the services provided by communication networks are not free), interface is a world wide web (fig. 1, see web interface 32), position determination system accepts messages from the mobile handset through transmission control protocol/Internet protocol (TCP/IP) networks (col. 4, line 64-col. 5, line 12), handset is registered with a code division multiple access (CDMA) carrier (col. 3 lines 2-6, lines 21-38).

3. Claims 3 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jampolsky in view of Miller and Mattila as applied to claims 1, 9 above, and further in view of Baldwin (US2005/0003797A1, Provisional Application No. 60/484,477, filled on July 2, 2003).

The combination differs from claims 3 and 13 in that it does not specifically teach determining a base station identification of the mobile handset that is combination of a market identification and a mobile switching center identification.

However, Baldwin discloses localized cellular awareness and tracking of emergencies which teaches providing identification of base station, cell, sector related

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to the location of Mobile station and this is typically done by provider equipment automatically when the BS to MSC connection occurs at the time of 911 call (paragraph: 0080).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: determining a base station identification of the mobile handset that is combination of a market identification and a mobile switching center identification as this arrangement would facilitate to contact the Mobile station in connection with rendering services such as emergency services as taught by Baldwin.

4. Claims 4 and 14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jampolsky in view of Miller as applied to claims 1 and 9 above, and further in view of Bade et al. (US PAT: 6,778,837, filed 3-22-2001, hereinafter Bade).

Regarding claims 4 and 14, the combination does not teach the following: determining step comprises triangulating an approximate position of the mobile handset.

However, Bade teaches the following: determining step comprises triangulating an approximate position of the mobile handset (col. 6 lines 4-7).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: determining step comprises triangulating an approximate position of the mobile handset as this arrangement would provide another well known method for determining the location of the mobile device as taught by Bade, thus providing alternate means for determining the location of the mobile device to suite application requirements.

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5. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Jampolsky in view of Miller as applied to claim 9 above, and further in view of Bye (US PAT: 6,957,073, filed 9-18-2002).

Regarding claim 16, the combination does not teach the following: display device displays a map of the location of the mobile handset on the computer.

However, Bye teaches the following: display device displays a map of the location of the mobile handset on the computer (col. 6 lines 45-51).

Thus, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time invention was made to modify the combination to provide for the following: display device displays a map of the location of the mobile handset on the computer as this arrangement would facilitate the user to obtain a visual location of the mobile device as taught by Bye, thus providing better presentation for the user to find the location of the mobile device.

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the

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shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Melur Ramakrishnaiah whose telephone number is (571)272-8098. The examiner can normally be reached on 9 Hr schedule.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Curt Kuntz can be reached on (571) 272-7499. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


Melur Ramakrishnaiah
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2643